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An Important Speech.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Extracts from a Speech made in Philadelphia, by Judge Oldham, of Texas.

After a few introductory remarks, he proceeded as follows:

The Free-soil party now pretend that they have no disposition to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists, but that their object is to prevent its extension into the Territories. This pretence is deceptive and false. They do not now propose to interfere with slavery in the States, because the violation of the Constitution would be too palpable. If they have no other purpose than to exclude slavery from the Territories, they are contending for a barren and fruitless principle. Confining slavery within its present limits, will not reduce the number of slaves; by permitting it to go into the Territories, will not increase the number. What possible difference can it make, whether a man resides in one State or another with his slave, whether in State or Territory? The Democratic doctrine of non-intervention upon the subject of slavery, both in State and Territory, but leaving it to the people to regulate their own domestic institutions, is an assertion of the sovereign right of the people to govern themselves, and will neither increase nor diminish the number of slaves. The Free-soil doctrine is a denial of the people to govern themselves, and if carried no further than to exclude slavery from the Territories, is barren and unfruitful in practical results. Can it be believed, that the excited political organizations and combinations of the North, which threaten a disruption of the bonds of the Union, are intended for the assertion of a mere abstract principle?

We, of the South, better understand the purposes of the Free-soilers. Their object is not merely to exclude slavery from the Territories, but to make that pretext the foundation for one of the series of acts of aggression upon the domestic institutions of the Southern States, making one successful act the foundation for another aggressive movement. Their leaders have again and again declared war against the institution of slavery in the States. Opposition to slavery is their battle-cry. They have gone so far as to define the plan upon which the present Free-soil movement is to be made the engine of attack upon slavery in the States.

Slavery being excluded from the Territories, every new State hereafter to be admitted to the Union, will be a free State. The Free-soilers express the hope that slavery will become unprofitable in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, and will be banished from those States to the more extreme Southern States. This increase of the free States, by the admission of new States and addition from slave States, will enable them, by a change of the Federal Constitution, to abolish slavery in the States where it exists. The same spirit which prompts the present crusade against us, under the emboldened insolence of success and accumulated power and strength, will then exert itself for the destruction of every barrier of protection to the Southern States.

The Southern people have closely observed the Abolition movement of the North in all its phases, and they are determined to resist it, in whatever shape it presents itself. We are resolved that our slave property, to the value of two thousand millions of dollars, shall not be sacrificed to the spirit of Northern Abolitionism. We are resolved that our slave population shall not be restricted within the present limits, with those limits to be contracted by degrees, until the negro population of the extreme Southern States, shall exceed that of the whites, which would subject us to the horrors of a servile insurrection, instigated and excited by Abolition emissaries, and which would result either in the extermination of the black race, or the abandonment by the whites, of the fairest and most productive portion of this Union to the dominion of the negro. This Free-soil Abolition movement, is calculated to destroy not only the value of our slave property, but of every other species of property owned in the South. If successful, it can lead to nothing else than a San Domingo massacre, the extermination of the black race, or to a total abandonment of the Southern States to the negro.

The reasons given in justification of the crusade against us are both untrue and insulting. It is charged that Southern slavery is a great moral, social, and political evil. Were this true, the Northern States are not responsible for those evils. We are willing to bear all the odium and responsibility that justly attaches to us from that cause. We have not yet constituted the Northern Abolitionists the guardians of Southern morals, nor called upon them to exterminate Southern evils. We are responsible for the institutions in our own States, and are capable of correcting evils when they exist. Abolitionism not only sits in judgment upon the domestic institutions of the Southern States, denouncing them as corrupt and immoral, but organizes political parties in the Northern States to effect a correction of domestic evils in the Southern States.

The people of the Southern States have been insulted by the propogation of every malignant falsehood that blinded bigotry and malice can invent. Their institutions have been misrepresented, the slave owner has been vilified, and charged with every vice and moral iniquity. I was born in the South, and have spent my life there, and I know that every Abolition and Free-soil publication, from Uncle Tom's cabin down, pretending to depict the horrors of Southern slavery, is a caricature and a libel upon the Southern people. It is true that there are cruel masters in the South; they form the exception and not the rule. Such masters are held in scorn and contempt, and no man is such unless he is a slave to avarice, dead to every generous emotion, and blind to the frowns, and deaf to the condemning voice of an enlightened community.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1856. NO. 12.

What institution is not abused? Are there not husbands who maltreat their wives, wives who treat their husbands with cruelty, parents who are tyrants to their children, and children who are wanting in every sentiment of filial affection? But do these facts afford arguments against the marriage institution, or the relation of parent or child? Can such isolated cases be taken to prove the character of all husbands and wives, parents and children?

The institution of slavery as it exists in the Southern States is patriarchal in its character, and is conducted upon the principles of kindness and humanity. It is not only the interest of the master to treat his slave with humanity, but he is forced to do so by the stern command of an enlightened public sentiment.

There are two conclusive proofs of the falsehood of the charges against the South, in regard to the cruel and debased condition of the negro. It is a law of population recognized by all writers upon that subject, that the ratio of increase of a people, is in the proportion as they possess and enjoy the substantial comforts of life, and that in the absence of those comforts, population cannot increase. Take the census returns, and they will prove that the natural increase of the slave population of the South has been greater than that of any other people.

Again: there are not more than two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders in the South, and not more than two millions who, by relation to such slave owners, are directly or indirectly. Philanthropy is not indegenous to the growth of any particular climate, and Massachusetts does not possess a monopoly of the principles of morality and the emotions of human sympathy. Were the half that has been told in regard to the cruelties of slavery and the sufferings of the negro true, the five or six millions of disinterested freemen of the South, who possess both the Constitutional and numerical power, would rise in their might, and blot slavery from existence. As it is, there is not one in ten thousand in the South who would interfere with the relation of master and slave. And further, that they are ready to resist all interference from every other quarter. To this large mass of our disinterested fellow-citizens who live in the South, and do not own slaves, but who are intimately familiar with the institution, we appeal to establish the falsity of the charges made against us by those who have no knowledge as to the truth of the charges they make, but who are influenced by a Quixotic zeal for the relief of what they blindly suppose to be suffering humanity.

I am no casuist, nor am I in the habit of discussing abstract questions of morality, or of moral evil. Upon the question as to whether Southern slavery is a moral evil, we of the South reason in this wise: That whatever has a tendency to elevate a man in the scale of humanity and as a rational being, is a blessing to him and not an evil. And when we look at the present condition of our slave population, who have comfortable homes, are contented and happy, (except when made otherwise by Abolition emissaries,) who are taken care of and provided for in infancy, sickness, and old age, free from want, and free from care, who have been brought under humanizing, civilizing, and christianizing influences, when we compare, I say, his present condition with the savage, barbarous and brutal state of the native African, we feel no compunctions of conscience for the violation of any moral law, human or divine.

We further believe that whatever change in the condition of a man that has the tendency to make his moral and social condition worse, is not a blessing but a curse. We know that a greater curse could not be inflicted upon the three and a half millions of slaves in the South, than by emancipating them. They would be loose without restraint and without care; an inferior and degraded class, denied all the social privileges and intercourse with the superior and elevated one, they would lead a life of sloth, of misery and of crime, and die and rot like beasts of the field. I need but point to the emancipation experiment in the West Indies, and to the squalid misery of the free negroes accumulated in the Northern cities, for the truth of the picture.

This crusade by Northern free-soil abolitionism against the institutions of the Southern States, against the plain dictates of humanity, philanthropy, common sense and the Constitution of our country, is of difficult comprehension to any rational mind. Then why is it so? I do not deny that the masses of the republican party are honest, but that they are blind zealots, misled bigots and enthusiasts, to my mind is beyond doubt. I have closely watched and listened to their delegates in attendance upon their Convention here. They seem incapable of entertaining more than one idea at a time, which is always received by adoption, and does not originate from reason and affection. Their mental vision, like the physical vision of the mole, does not extend an inch beyond their noses, and everything beyond is dark. At the same time they seem to feel that they are the favored recipients of all virtue and morality. They are governed by impulses, and never by judgment. But while conceding honesty and candor to the masses, no such justification or extenuation can be allowed for their leaders. These are men who are the guiding spirit of abolitionism and free-soilism, who are not blind zealots, infatuated, bigoted enthusiasts, but who are cool, calculating and cunning schemers, who fully comprehend the subject, and who are aware of the effect of their principles, if carried out upon the negro, the white man, and upon our nation at large.

I am not of those who regard the abolition movement as a war upon the rights of the Southern States, but believe it to be a war against every portion of the Union—and against the Union itself.

The Free-Soil leaders know that their course can alone result in the destruction of the Union. I feel assured that, under this pretended crusade against slavery, the destruction of Northern property is designed; in a word, it is war upon the industrial pursuits of the North, pursued under the false plea of philanthropy to the Southern slave.

Fellow-citizens, what would be thought of a party which should organize in this country, for the avowed purpose of destroying the manufactures of the North, sinking our commercial marine, cutting off the internal trade between the Northern and Southern States, as well as the most of our foreign trade, depreciating the value of real estate, turning out of employment the operatives in the manufactories, the sailors employed in our commerce, as well as the thousands engaged in the various ramifications of our foreign and home trade? Such a traitorous party would be frowned down by every man in the land. Yet we have a party in our midst, seeking the possession and control of this government, whose policy, if carried out, would lead exactly to that result.

I am not one of those who feel that the interests of the Northern and Southern States of the Union are antagonistical, with no other bond of Union between them than the Constitution; but rather that "all are put parts of our stupendous whole," united in pecuniary interest as well as political brotherhood. Like the human frame, a wound inflicted upon the most remote member, will arouse a sympathetic throb in every part of our vast system. I am not one of those who believe that all the advantages of our Union, in a pecuniary point of view, have resulted in favor of the Northern or Southern States—but that the interests of both sections are mutual and dependent. We grow the raw materials, and furnish the great staples of commerce, cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco; the North furnishes the ships for the transportation of our products, and manufactures the raw material into fabrics for domestic use. While the South is engaged in agriculture, the North is devoted mainly to commerce and manufactures. The pursuits of each portion of the Union acts and reacts upon the other, enhancing the prosperity of both, and the wealth and greatness of our common country.

The commercial products of the Southern States during the past year, consisting of cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, naval stores, breadstuffs, timber, staves, &c., have been estimated at two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, all of which have been or will be shipped to Europe and the Northern States. Three-fifths of the exports of the United States are Southern products, and consequently form the basis of three-fifths of the imports. The manufactures and productions of the Northern States are mainly consumed at home, or find a market in the South, and are paid for out of the proceeds of Southern exports.

In our foreign and coasting trade we have employed over five millions of tonnage, owned at the North, and manned by Northern sailors. The internal trade between the States amounts to at least one thousand millions of dollars per annum, employing innumerable persons in its transmission, and giving profits upon the capital, invested in railroads and steamboats, over and by which it is transported.

The people of the Northern States have invested in cotton manufactories between sixty and one hundred millions of dollars, which gives employment to at least one hundred thousand operatives. I think I may safely say that there is more than twice that amount of capital invested, employing double the number of hands in manufacturing articles for Southern consumption. This trade between the North and South acts upon a thousand other interests, and extends through all the business ramifications of society.

Now let me put the question to any business man; what effect would be produced upon all these interests by the abolition of slavery in the Southern States? The great staple of Cotton would cease to be grown, and would no longer constitute the great bulk of our exports; our imports and revenue would be cut off to a corresponding extent. The trade between the North and South would be cut off; the North would no longer manufacture a half million of bales of cotton, or manufacture articles for the Southern market.

The capital invested in such manufactures would be lost, and the operatives would be turned out of employment. The basis of the coasting and internal trade between the North and South would be swept away, and that trade cut off, turning out of employment all engaged in that trade, with the destruction of the shipping, steamboats, railroads, and canals engaged in, and deriving their profits from it. Our shipping engaged in our foreign trade, with the sailors with which it is manned, would be to the extent that they derive employment from Southern products, thrown out of employment; Northern shipping would rot in the harbors, and Northern sailors would be turned loose to starve on land. Our Western rivers would no longer be enlivened by steamboats, but would become desolate. Every interest in the land would wither under the influences of the blighting curse. In a word, war, pestilence and famine, added to the upheaving and convulsive shocks of the earthquake, could not be more destructive to the prosperity of every portion of the Union than Free-Soil abolitionism, if successful.

But we have been told by these blind bigots, and ignorant fanatics, that the great staples would still be grown even though slavery should be abolished. The British West India experiment has proven that they would not be grown by the emancipated negroes.—Where then could the South obtain from one and a half to two millions of field hands to supply the place of her negroes? What white man would go to the South to work upon our sugar and cotton plantations, surrounded by four millions of free negroes?—What capitalist would engage in the culture of sugar and cotton, amidst such an unrestrained population, and depend upon the caprices of free labor, even if it could be obtained?

Are the people of the North ready to submit to their portion of the bitter cup tendered to them by the Abolitionist and Free-Soiler? If they are, the people of the South are not, but are determined to resist the aggressive spirit in whatever form it may present itself, whether in the shape of a direct Abolition movement against slavery in the States, or under the deceptive and delusive guise of Free-Soil restriction. The end to be accomplished by each is the same, and the latter is more dangerous because more deceptive, and if submitted to, would inevitably lead to the same result. The effort is to tender to the South the issue, the destruction of their property, and to be driven from their homes, to be occupied by our emancipated slaves, or a dissolution of the Union, and the preservation of our rights, our honor, and our property.

It has been sneeringly and insultingly said, that the South would not dissolve the Union, and if she attempted it, the North would whip her in. The South would not dissolve the Union, but it is devoted to its preservation. Free-Soilism, by destroying the Constitution and warring upon the rights and tranquility of the South, may drive her out of the Union—in a word, may destroy the Union. When that shall have been done, eight millions of free and intelligent people, goaded to phrenzy by repeated wrongs, cannot be whipped into submission.

Fellow-citizens, this hatred of slavery, this abolition spirit, this war upon the South, is not of American origin. It is of British birth, and was imported from Exeter Hall to Boston. The first abolition society was established in Boston, not far from the date of the British West India emancipation. Since then the abolition societies of Great Britain and New England have acted in concert.

The salvation of the British Government is dependent upon her supremacy in manufactures and commerce. Whenever she shall lose that supremacy her greatness must wane. She has but one rival, and that rival has equaled her in commerce, and is rapidly gaining on her in manufactures—and that rival is the United States. The commerce of both Great Britain and the United States, are dependent upon the great staples of the South. The United States having a monopoly in the production of the raw material, holds both the manufactures and commerce of her rival in subjection. To render herself independent of this thraldom, by experiments in cotton-growing in the East Indies, Texas diplomacy and negro emancipation, has long been a painful effort of British statesmen.

Is it not strange that Great Britain and the Northern States, particularly Massachusetts, who are rivals in interest, should unite in the destruction of the institutions of the South, upon which they are both vitally dependent? Northern abolitionism is infatuated bigotry and misdirected false philanthropy. British anti-slavery is the result of cold and selfish calculation, based upon self-interest and self-preservation. The statesmen of Great Britain have no idea that slavery will be abolished, nor do they desire that it should be done; but if by co-operating with Massachusetts Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, by lionizing Mrs. Stowe, by sending their Abolition members of Parliament to lecture in the Northern States against the institutions of the South, thus exciting northern fanaticism to such a height as to destroy this Union, their purposes will have been accomplished.

They will then have destroyed our effort to work out the great problem of free government—they will also have relieved themselves of their only rival in commerce and manufactures. They would then hope to obtain possession of the cotton grown at the South by a commercial treaty, similar to that proposed to Texas to prevent annexation to the United States. I feel as well convinced of the fact, as I am of any fact dependent upon circumstantial evidence, that Great Britain has her paid emissaries, occupying seats in our national councils, or having the control of the public press, whose sole purpose is to dissolve this Union by the agitation of the slavery question.

I will pursue the object no further—having mainly stated the outline of the subject, which investigation and reflection will not only fill up but confirm and establish. But against these traitorous schemes, the Democratic party rallying around the Constitution and the Union, present an impenetrable barrier. They are for non-intervention either in State or Territory, leaving the people to regulate and establish their own domestic institutions. They are for the Union as it was framed by our fathers, and the Constitution as it is. The party is rallying around and to the support of the patriot statesman of Pennsylvania. The South will come up to him with all their strength, and the Lone Star State, which was brought into the fair sisterhood of States, to shine in the bright galaxy of the Union, by the Democratic party, nobly will perform her duty.

THE TEN CENT CALUMNY.

BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

That no man who desires information may be deceived, we publish below an extract from the able and masterly argument of James Buchanan upon the Independent Treasury bill, delivered in the United States Senate in 1840. Any one who reads the speech entire, or the following extract, and then repeats the stale slander that Mr. Buchanan ever was or is the enemy of the laboring classes, or that he would advocate any policy prejudicial to their interests, has unblushing effrontery and brazen hardihood enough for a regiment of ordinarily unscrupulous people.

"On Friday last, when I very unexpectedly addressed the Senate, I stated a principle of political economy which I shall now read from the book. It is this: 'that if you double the amount of the necessary circulating medium in any country, you thereby double the nominal price of every article.' If, when the circulating medium is fifty millions, an article should cost one dollar, it would cost two if, without any increase of the uses of a circulating medium, the quantity should be increased to one hundred millions.' The same effect would be produced, whether the circulating medium were specie, or convertable bank paper mingled with specie. It is the increased quantity of the medium, not its character, which produces this effect. Of course I leave out of view irredeemable bank paper.

"I do not pretend that, on questions of political economy, you can attain mathematical certainty. All you can accomplish is to approach it as near as possible. The principle which I have stated is sufficiently near the truth to answer my present purpose. From this principle, I drew an inference that the extravagant amount of our circulating medium, consisting, in a great degree, of the notes thrown out upon the community by eight hundred banks, was injurious to our domestic manufactures. In other words, that extravagant banking and domestic manufactures are directly hostile to each other.

"I did not understand that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Davis,] contested the general proposition that an increase in the currency of any country, without an increase of the uses of a circulating medium, would, in the same proportion, enhance the price of all the productions of that country whose value was not regulated by a foreign demand. He could not have contested this principle. If he had, all history and all experience would have been arrayed against him.

"The discovery of the mines of South America, and the consequent vast increase of the precious metals put into circulation in the form of money, have greatly enhanced the nominal prices of all property throughout the world. Indeed, it is now a matter of curious amusement, to contrast the low prices of all articles three centuries ago, with their present greatly advanced rates. The Bank of England recognizes and constantly acts upon this principle, though often without success. When prices become so high, in consequence of redundancy of paper currency and bank credits, that it is more profitable to export the precious metals from the kingdom than its manufactures, this bank constantly diminishes its loans, raises the rate of interest, and reduces its circulation, with avowed object of reducing prices to such a standard as will render it more profitable to export merchandise than bullion.—It is in this manner that the Bank seeks to regulate the foreign exchanges.

"But why need we resort to foreign nations for illustrations of truth of this position when it has been brought home to the actual knowledge of every man within this country? Have we not all learned, by bitter experience, that when our periodical expansions commence, the price of all property begins to rise? It goes on increasing with the increasing expansion, until the bubble bursts; and then bank accomodations and bank issues are contracted, the amount of the currency is reduced, and prices fall to their former level. This is the history of our own country, and we all know it. A certain amount of currency is necessary to represent the entire exchangeable property of the country; and if this amount should be greatly increased, without a corresponding increase in the exchangeable productions of the country, the only consequence would be a great enhancement in nominal prices. I say nominal; because this increased price will not enable the man who receives it to purchase more real property or more of the necessaries and luxuries of life than he could have done before.

"Let me now recur to the proposition with which I commenced; and I repeat that I do not pretend to mathematical accuracy in the illustration which I shall present. The United States carry on a trade with Germany and France; the former a hard-money country, and the latter approaching it so nearly as to have no bank notes in circulation under the denomination of five hundred francs, or nearly one hundred dollars. On the contrary, the United States is emphatically a paper-money country, having eight hundred banks of issue; all of them emitting notes of a denomination as low as five dollars, and most of them one, two and three dollar notes. For every dollar of gold and silver in the vaults of these banks, they issue three, four, five, and some of them as high as ten, and even fifteen dollars of paper. This produces a vast but ever-changing expansion of the currency; and a consequent increase of the prices of all articles, the value of which is not regulated by the foreign demand, above the prices of similar articles in Germany and France. At particular stages of our expansions, we might with justice apply the principle which I have stated to our trade with these countries, and assert that, from the great redundancy of our currency, articles are manufactured in France and Germany for one-half of their actual cost in this country. Let me present an example. In Germany, where the currency is purely metallic, and the cost of every thing is reduced to a hard-money standard, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for fifty dollars; the manufacture of which, in our country, from the expansion of our paper currency, would cost one hundred dollars. What is the consequence? The foreign French or German Manufacturer imports his cloth into our country and sells it for one hundred dollars. Does not every person perceive that the redundancy of our currency is equal to a premium of one hundred per cent. in favor of the foreign manufacturer? No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition, could counteract this advantage in favor of foreign manufactures. I would to Heaven that I could rouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subject.

"The foreign manufacturer will not receive our bank notes in payment. He will take nothing home except gold and silver, or bills of exchange, which are equivalent. He does not expend this money here, where he would be compelled to support his family, and purchase his labor and materials at the same rate of prices which he receives for his manufactures. On the contrary, he goes home, purchases his labor, his wool, and all other articles which enter into his manufacture, at half their cost in this country; and again returns to inundate us with foreign woolens, and to ruin our domestic manufactures. I might cite many other examples: but this, I trust, will be sufficient to draw public attention to the subject. This depreciation of our currency is, therefore, equivalent to a direct protection granted to the foreign over the domestic manufacturer. It is impossible that our manufacturer should be able to sustain such an unequal competition.

"Sir, I solemnly believe that if we could but reduce this inflated paper bubble to anything like reasonable dimensions, New England would become the most prosperous manufacturing country that the sun ever shone upon. Why cannot we manufacture goods, and especially cotton goods, which will go into successful competition with British manufactures in foreign markets? Have we not the necessary capital? Have we not the industry? Have we not the machinery? And above all, are not our skill, energy, and enterprise, proverbial throughout the world?—Land is also cheaper here than in any other country on the face of the earth. We possess every advantage which Providence can bestow upon us for the manufacture of cotton: but they are all counteracted by the folly of man. The raw material costs us less than it does the English, because this is an article, the price of which depends upon foreign markets, and is not regulated by our own inflated currency. We, therefore, save the freight of the cotton across the Atlantic, and that of the manufactured article on its return here. What is the reason that, with all these advantages, and with the prospective duties, which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. Reduce our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits. I wish to Heaven that I could speak in a voice loud enough to be heard throughout New England; because if the attention of the manufacturers could once be directed to the subject, their own intelligence and native sagacity would teach them how injuriously they are effected by our bloated banking and credit system, and would enable them to apply the proper corrective.

"What is the reason that our manufacturers have been able to sustain any sort of competition, even in the home market, with those of British origin? It is because England herself is, to a great extent, a paper-money country, though, in this respect, not to be compared with our own. From this very cause prices in England are much higher than they are upon the continent. The expense of living is there double what it costs in France. Hence, all the English who desire to nurse their fortunes by living cheaply emigrate from their own country to France, or some other portion of the continent. The comparative low prices of France and Germany have afforded such a stimulus to their manufacturers that they are now rapidly extending themselves, and would obtain possession, in no small degree, even of the English home market, if it were not for their protecting duties. Whilst British manufactures are now languishing, those of the continent are springing into a healthy and vigorous existence. It was but the other day that I saw an extract from an English paper which stated that whilst the cutlery manufactured in Germany was equal in quality with the British, it was so reduced in price that the latter would have to abandon the manufacture altogether.

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"But the Senator from Kentucky leaves no stone unturned. He says that the friends of the Independent Treasury desire to demolish an exclusive metallic currency, as the medium of all dealings throughout the Union; and also, to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor so that the rich employer may be able to sell his manufactures at a lower price. Now, sir, I deny the correctness of both these propositions; and, in the first place, I, for one, am not in favor of establishing an exclusive metallic currency for the people of this country. I desire to see the banks greatly reduced in number; and would, if I could, confine their accommodations to such loans or discounts, for limited periods, to the commercial, manufacturing, and trading classes of the community as the ordinary course of their business might render necessary. I never wish to see farmers and mechanics and professional men tempted, by the facility of obtaining bank loans for long periods to abandon their own proper and useful and respectable spheres and rush into wild and extravagant speculation. I would, if I could, radically reform the present banking system, so as to confine it within such limits as to prevent future suspensions of specie payments; and without exception, I would instantly deprive each and every bank of its charter which should again suspend. Establish these or similar reforms, and give us a real specie basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes first to ten, and afterwards to twenty dollars, and I shall then be the friend, not the enemy of banks. I know that the existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot be abolished, even if this were desirable. To reform, and not destroy, is my motto. To confine them to their appropriate business, and prevent them from ministering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation, by extravagant loans and issues, is all which ought to be desired. But this I shall say. If experience should prove it to be impossible, to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks would afford, without, at the same time, continuing to suffer the evils which the wild excesses of the present banks have hitherto entailed upon the country, then I should have considered it the lesser evil to abolish them altogether. If the State Legislatures shall now do their duty, I do not believe that it will ever become necessary to decide on such an alternative.

"We are also charged by the Senator from Kentucky with a desire to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor. We have often been termed agrarians on our side of the House. It is something new under the sun, to hear the Senator and his friends attribute to us a desire to elevate the wealthy manufacturer, at the expense of the laboring man and the mechanic. From my soul, I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect, both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countries on the earth, we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man. From the very nature of our institutions, the wheel of fortune is constantly revolving and producing such mutations in property, that the wealthy man of to-day may become the poor laborer of to-morrow. Truly, wealth often takes to itself wings and flies away. A large fortune rarely lasts beyond the third generation, even if it endure so long. We must all know instances of individuals obliged to labor for their daily bread, whose grand fathers were men of fortune. The regular process of society would almost seem to consist of the efforts of one class to dissipate the fortunes which they have inherited, whilst another class, by their industry and economy,

are regularly rising to wealth. We have all, therefore, a common interest, as it is our common duty, to protect the rights of the laboring man; and if I believed for a moment that this bill would prove injurious to him, it should meet my unqualified opposition.

"Although this bill will not have as great an influence as I could desire, yet, as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much, and probably more than any other class of society. What is it he ought most to desire? Constant employment, regular wages, and uniform reasonable prices for the necessaries and comforts of life which he requires. Now, sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered more by them than any other class of society. The rate of his wages is fixed and known; and they are the last to rise with the increasing expansions and the first to fall when the corresponding revulsion occurs. He still continues to receive his dollar per day, whilst the price of every article which he consumes, is rapidly rising. He is at length made to feel that, although he nominally earns as much, or even more than he did formerly, yet, from the increased price of all the necessaries of life, he cannot support his family. Hence the strikes for higher wages, and the uneasy and excited feelings which have at different periods, existed among the laboring classes.—But the expansion at length reaches the exploding point, and what does the laboring man now suffer? He is for a season thrown out of employment altogether. Our manufactures are suspended; our public works are stopped; our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned; and, whilst others are able to weather the storm, he can scarcely procure the means of bare subsistence.

"Again, sir; who, do you suppose held the greater part of the worthless paper of the one hundred and sixty-five broken banks to which I have referred? Certainly it was not the keen and wary speculator, who snuffs danger from afar. If you were to make the search, you would find more broken bank notes in the cottages of the laboring poor than anywhere else. And these miserable shinplasters, where are they? After the revulsion of 1837, laborers were glad to obtain employment on any terms; and they often received it upon the express condition that they should accept this worthless trash in payment. Sir, an entire suppression of all bank notes of a lower denomination than the value of one week's wages of the laboring man is absolutely necessary for his protection. He ought always to receive his wages in gold and silver. Of all men on the earth, the laborer is most interested in having a sound and stable currency.

"All other circumstances being equal, I agree with the Senator from Kentucky that that country is most prosperous where labor commands the highest wages. I do not, however, mean by the terms "highest wages," the greatest nominal amount. During the Revolutionary war, one day's work commanded a hundred dollars of continental paper; but this would have scarcely purchased a breakfast. The more proper expression would be, to say that that country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward; where one day's labor will procure not the greatest nominal amount of a depreciated currency, but most of the necessaries and comforts of life. If, therefore, you should, in some degree, reduce the nominal price paid for labor, by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metallic basis for your paper circulation, would this injure the laborer? Certainly not; because the price of all the necessaries and comforts of life are reduced in the same proportion, and he will be able to purchase more of them for one dollar in a sound state of the currency, than he could have done, in the days of extravagant expansion, for a dollar and a quarter. So far from injuring, it will greatly benefit the laboring man. It will insure to him constant employment and regular prices, paid in a sound currency, which, of all things, he ought most to desire; and it will save him from being involved in ruin by a recurrence of those periodical expansions and contractions of the currency, which have hitherto convulsed the country.

"This sound state of the currency will have another most happy effect upon the laboring man. He will receive his wages in gold and silver; and this will induce him to lay up, for future use, such a portion of them as he can spare, after satisfying his immediate wants. This he will not do at present, because he knows not whether the trash which he is now compelled to receive as money, will continue to be of any value a week or a month hereafter. A knowledge of this fact tends to banish economy from his dwelling, and induces him to expend all his wages as rapidly as possible, lest they may become worthless on his hands.

"Sir, the laboring classes understand this subject perfectly. It is the hard-handed and firm-fisted men of the country on whom we must rely in the day of danger, who are the most friendly to the passage of this bill. It is they who are the most ardently in favor of infusing into the currency of the country a very large amount of the precious metals.

"The Senator has advanced another position in which I am sorry I cannot agree with him. It is this; that a permanent high rate of interest is indicative of the prosperity of any country. Now, sir, a permanent high rate of interest is conclusive evidence of a scarcity of capital, and is indicative of anything but prosperity. I think, therefore, it would puzzle him, with all his ingenuity, to establish his proposition. To render a country truly prosperous, capital and labor must be so combined as each to receive a fair reward. In England, when the rate of interest was very high, the country was not at all in a flourishing condition; but as capital gradually accumulated, and the rate of interest consequently sunk, she became more and more prosperous, though she did not reach her highest elevation until money yielded considerable less than five per cent. But this subject is so little relevant to the question under discussion, that it is scarcely necessary to pursue it. If it were, it would be easy to show that a high rate of interest, generally, if not universally, enter into direct conflict with the wages of labor, which the Senator is so anxious to maintain. Suppose, for example, that it required a capital of $20,000 to put and to preserve an iron manufactory in successful operation. In one country, the interest on this sum at ten per cent. would amount to $2,000; whilst in another it could be procured at four per cent., or $800. The difference would be $1,200; and, unless this amount can be saved either by a reduction in the wages of labor, or in some other manner, the manufacturer who pays the higher rate of interest cannot endure the competition. A higher rate of interest almost always presses upon the wages of labor.

"If the gentleman's theory be correct, Wall street must be a perfect paradise of prosperity. *There*, the rate of interest for a long time has been permanently high, varying between two and four per cent. a month, or between twenty-four and forty-eight per cent. per annum. Post notes of the Bank of the United States have been discounted freely at two per cent. per month. With these facts before him, Mr. Jeffrey would not now declare, as the Senator informs us he formerly did, 'that this country was the heaven of the poor man, and the hell of the rich.' He might probably reverse the position, though it would be equally extravagant one way as the other. A country in which a rich man can realize from twenty-four to forty-eight per cent. for the money, would certainly be anything but a place of torment for him.—But what is the condition of a poor man in such a country? When capital commands such an extravagant interest to liquidate commercial debts, it will no longer be used in the employment of labor; and hence, poor men must necessarily be thrown out of employment. Such a condition is anything but a heaven for them."

Condition of Affairs in Kansas---Official Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In order to correct the false and exaggerated statements regarding the condition of things in Kansas, and the acts and purposes of the Government of the United States, and to show the precise truths in both respects, the *Union* of to-morrow will publish the following and other interesting correspondence:

SECRETARY MARCY TO GOV. GEARY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1856.

SIR:—The present condition of the Territory of Kansas renders your duties as Governor highly responsible and delicate. In the instructions heretofore communicated to your predecessor, in February last; in the annual message of the President to Congress, of the 24th of the previous December, and in the orders issued from the War Department, printed copies of which are herewith furnished, you will find the policy of the President fully presented. It is, first, to maintain order and quiet in the Territory of Kansas; and second, if disturbances occur therein, to bring to punishment the offenders. Should the force which has been provided to attain these objects prove insufficient, you will promptly make known the fact to the President, that he may take such measures in regard thereto as to him may seem to be demanded by the exigencies of the case. It is important that the President should be kept well informed as to the state of things in Kansas, and that the source of his information should be such as to insure its accuracy. You are, therefore, directed by him to communicate constantly with the Department. Such facts as it is deemed important to have early known here, you will cause to be transmitted by telegraph as well as by mail.

The President indulges a hope that by your energy, impartiality and discretion, the tranquility of the Territory will be restored, and the persons and property of our citizens therein protected.

I am, sir, &c.,

W. L. MARCY,

His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas Territory.

In a letter to the Department, dated August 22d, Gen. Smith speaks of the exaggerations relative to the contemplated attacks, but says that, "on the assurance of both the Governor and Major Sedgwick, that there are 800 armed men now assembled at Lawrence, who can be increased in twelve hours to 1200, and that it is expected they would attack and destroy the capitol of the Territory, Lecompton. I have ordered Lieutenant Johnston's Second Cavalry to go there with all the troops at Fort Leavenworth, except a small company, and have ordered all the men from Fort Riley, except a small garrison, to the same place. I have sent down to have all the troops, recruits and others at Jefferson barracks to be sent here, and will send them and any companies of the Sixth regiment that may arrive to reinforce the command on the Kansas if necessary. A large force may prevent any violence—a small one might tempt to the commission of it.

He further says, I enclose also a communication from an officer of the militia, on the western border of the Territory, showing how contradictory and inconsistent are the accounts spread over the country, for the party that Lane brought from Iowa, is on the northern border, and in Kansas at the same time.

Col. Sumner's regiment cannot now muster 900 men, including a detachment under Lieut. Stewart's company on its way to Fort Lawrence, and a detachment under Lieut. Wheston, en route for Fort Kearney, with the Sioux prisoners. Lieut. Col. Cook's six companies have a little more than 100 horses.

A letter from Governor Shannon to Gen. Smith, dated Lecompton, says that he had just returned from Lawrence, where he had been with the view of procuring the release of nineteen prisoners that were taken. He saw in that place at least 800 men who manifested a fixed purpose to demolish this town. He remarks that he knew they intended an attack, and that too very soon. It would seem that the business of "wiping out," as they term it, the pro-slavery party, had been commenced. Under these circumstances he requests Gen. Smith to send from the Fort all the disposable force.

Major-General Smith, of the Kansas Militia, under date of August 10th, says to Gen. Smith: In addition to the extra herewith enclosed, I had received besides information that a state of actual war existed in Douglas county, and that in other parts of the Territory, within this division, robberies and other flagrant violations of law are daily occurring by armed bodies of men from the Northern States. In the absence of all information from the Governor of the Territory, I have taken the liberty of exercising the authority in me vested, in case of invasion, by ordering out the entire strength of my division, to rendezvous at various points of the division, to receive further orders.

General Smith, in his instructions for the officer in command of the detachment of the United States troops ordered to assemble in the neighborhood of Lecompton, on the requisition of the Governor to repress insurrection, concludes as follows:—The General begs and directs you to avoid, as long as possible, any appeal to arms. Use every endeavor in your power to bring those who are in opposition to the law, to a sense of their error. Especially avoid "small" conflicts, and consider the shedding of a fellow citizen's blood as the greatest evil that can happen, except the overthrow of law and right, which must end in civil war. But when the necessity of action and the employment of force does unhappily arise, employ it at once with all the power and vigor at your command; but continue it only until you have suppressed the insurrection, and then interfere to prevent any cruelty from others. The Governor of the Territory should, if possible, take means to keep the prisoners arrested under his authority, and such as may hereafter be taken. Their custody embarrasses the troops and diminishes their efficiency.

SECRETARY MARCY TO GOV. GEARY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1856.

SIR:—Reliable information having reached the President that armed and organized bodies of men, avowedly in rebellion against the territorial government, have concentrated in such numbers as to require additional military force for their dispersion, you will have the militia of the territory completely enrolled and organized, to the end that they may, on short notice, be brought into the service of the United States upon the requisition of the commandant of the Military Department in which Kansas is embraced, you will furnish by companies, or regiments, or brigades, or divisions, such number and composition of troops as from time to time you may find, on his report to you, to be necessary for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws of the United States, too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government in the Territory.

W. L. MARCY.

To His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Lecompton.

Secretary Davis to Gen. Smith, under date of September 3d, says:—"Your dispatch of the 22d of August and enclosures, sufficiently exhibit the inadequacy of the force under your command, to perform the duties which have been devolved upon you, in the present unhappy condition of Kansas, by the orders and instructions heretofore communicated.—To meet this exigency, the President has directed the Governor of the Territory to complete the enrollment and organization of the militia, as you will find fully set forth in the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State, and the President has directed me to say to you that you are authorized herewith to make requisitions upon the Governor for such militia force as you may require to enable you promptly and successfully to execute our orders and suppress the insurrection against the government of the Territory of Kansas, and under the circumstances heretofore set forth in your instructions, to give the requisite aid to the officers of the civil government, who may be obstructed in due execution of the law.—Should you not be able to derive from the militia of Kansas an adequate force for these purposes, such an additional number of militia as may be necessary will be drawn from the States of Illinois and Kentucky, as shown in the requisition, a copy of which is enclosed. The views contained in your instructions to the officers commanding the troops, under date of Aug. 10th, are fully approved and accord so entirely with the purposes of the Executive, as to leave but little to add in relation to the course which it is intended you should pursue. The position of the insurgents as shown by your letter and its enclosures is that of open rebellion against the laws and the Constitutional authorities, with such manifestation of purpose to spread devastation over the land as no longer justifies any further hesitation or indulgence. To you as to every soldier, whose habitual feeling is to protect the citizens of his own country and only to use his arms against the public enemy it cannot be otherwise than deeply painful to be brought into conflict with any portion of his fellow countrymen; but patriotism and humanity alike require that rebellion should be promptly crushed, and the perpetration of the crimes which now disturb the peace and security of the good people of the Territory of Kansas should be effectually checked, you will, therefore, energetically employ all the means within your reach to restore the supremacy of the law, always endeavoring to carry out the present purpose to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood.—In making your requisition for the militia force, you will be governed by the existing organizations of the army, and the laws made and provided in such cases. When companies, regiments, brigades or divisions are presented to be mustered into service of the United States, you will cause them, before they are received into the service, to be minutely inspected by an officer of your command appointed for the purpose.

Secretary Jefferson Davis, under date of September 3d, in the requisition to the Governor of Kentucky and Illinois, says: "To suppress insurrectionary combinations against the constituted government of the Territory of Kansas, and to enforce the due execution of the law, I am instructed by the President of the United States to invoke this, his requisition upon you for two regiments of foot militia, to be furnished to Major-General P. F. Smith, of the United States Army, commanding the Military Department of the West, whenever the exigencies of the public service shall induce him to call upon you for said troops, to be employed for the purposes above indicated, within the limits of said Territory.

Other documents of minor importance will be included in the publication.

Who are the Ruffians in Kansas?

We publish the following letter, as the most effectual and conclusive answer that can be given to the momentous question that stands at the head of this article. The writer is well known in this State as a gentleman of honor and unimpeachable integrity, and his statements can be relied upon with unhesitating confidence. If the startling facts which he narrates do not startle those who are aiding and abetting treason and civil war, then we are nearer a frightful abyss than we had imagined. We commend what follows to the careful consideration of every patriot in the land:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 27, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—I arrived here yesterday *en route* for New Mexico; and having leisure on my hands, will give some account of the existing difficulties in Kansas. This unfortunate Territory had remained in a state of comparative quiet until the entrance of Lane and his regiment, when disorder and civil war were again renewed.

The first that was known of the coming of these free-booters, for their conduct shows them to be such, was noticed in the Chicago papers near a month ago to that effect; and they were next heard of at Fort des Moines, in Iowa; thence they marched for the Missouri river, which they struck in the vicinity of St. Joseph. When they arrived at the latter point, they were said to be in quite a starving condition, much dissatisfied, and that they were disbanding rapidly, and not much attention was paid to them; but it is now thought they placed these reports in circulation to deceive the inhabitants of the Territory as to their true object. They numbered from 500 to 600 men, and were well armed. Before they entered the Territory they sent word to the Governor that they wished to enter as *bona fide* settlers and not as an armed force; after which they came into the Territory, and marched to Lawrence in parties of twenty and thirty men, where they organized. Their first act was to take a hasty enumeration of the inhabitants of the counties of Douglas and Franklin, to see how they stood upon the question of slavery; after which Lane's men went to the farms and houses of the settlers, and told the Pro-Slavery and conservative men that they must declare themselves in favor of Free State measures, or leave the Territory. They immediately commenced committing outrages upon those who refused to comply with their demands, such as driving the families from their homes, stealing the horses and guns, and sometimes money. Among others, they drove a settler, named Davis, from his home, near the town of Franklin, who was overtaken on the road with his family, by a party of some twenty-five of Lane's men, who made a young man, in company with Davis, dismount from his horse, which they took and rode away. They overtook another settler, named Muir, when they took the horses from his wagon, leaving himself, wife and children in the road, with no means of reaching their friends, except on foot. One family had to fly from their house in the night, naked, in which condition they sought safety and shelter in Missouri.

Their next aggressive movement was upon the settlers at Hickory Point, whom they drove away, and burnt some houses, not more than two or three. They then moved upon Franklin, which they attacked early in the morning. There were only twenty-five or thirty men in the place, who defended themselves for three hours, and until the enemy were bringing a piece of cannon to bear upon them, when they retreated, with the loss of six Free State men killed, and one or two wounded. They burnt two or three houses, took all the arms they could find, including a piece of cannon taken at Lawrence last spring. They then attacked the house of Col. Titus, where some twenty settlers had assembled for mutual defence, who defended themselves until the Free State men brought their cannon to bear upon them, when they surrendered with the loss of one man killed, and another wounded. A small party of Lane's men missed their way, and were captured by some of the settlers from Lecompton, whom the Governor exchanged for those taken at Col. Titus' house, and the piece of cannon. The free State men now moved upon Lecompton and told the inhabitants that after they should get through at Topeka, whither they marched, they would come back and regulate them; but they did not return, nor can I learn of their doing any damage at Topeka.

Lane's whole force numbers near fifteen hundred men, whom he has distributed as follows: Between two and three hundred, under Brown, are at Ossawatomie, or Sugar Grove, where they have surrounded 65 pro-slavery men; and when Brown told that he had come down expressly to regulate that portion of the Territory, one of the pro-slavery men attempted to escape, and come into Missouri, when they took his horse, and thus cut off his retreat, except on foot. Brown is a man of notorious bad character, and is said to have been a robber in his day. He was formerly from Illinois, but of late hails from Missouri. The main body of the free State men is under Lane, at Lawrence, and number near a thousand strong, and are entrenching themselves. He has also stationed three small parties at as many points on the Missouri river, in Iowa, to keep open their communication for provisions and men, and also to assist them in case of retreat.

Yesterday the acting Governor of Kansas issued his proclamation, declaring the Territory in a state of insurrection, and calling upon the militia to turn out in defence of life and property. He also requested assistance from Forts Riley and Leavenworth, which will probably not be rendered under existing orders. The militia of the Territory have turned out in considerable numbers, and a detachment under Richardson have marched to the lower line, to intercept any reinforcements that may be coming in, and also to disperse the parties left on the river. The flying settlers of Kansas have appealed to their fathers, sons, and brothers, in Missouri, to come to their rescue, and protect them from the Free State freebooters; and they have responded in considerable force. At this time about fifteen hundred men, under Atchison, Donihan, Reed, Majors and others, are encamped at New Santa Fe, on the western frontier of Missouri, twenty miles from this place.—It is their present intention to cut off the retreat of Brown, when the main body will move down upon him, at Sugar Grove, and give him fight—after which a force of some two thousand men will march upon Lawrence. The Free State men at Lawrence are said to be almost in a starving condition, and that they made application to General Smith for provisions, who refused to supply them.

I have learned, while writing, that the settlers on Pottowattamie creek, some sixty-five in number, who had assembled together for mutual protection, were attacked to-day by Brown, when several were killed, and about forty cut off, but it is not known what has become of them. The settlers from that region are all coming in, and some of them are almost naked, having to make their escape in the night. I have no time for comment.—The above items you may rely upon as correct, as I have obtained them from men of undoubted responsibility, and who have never been engaged in the difficulties in Kansas. I will write again before I leave.

W. H. W. D.

Listen to the Mechanics.

A large gathering of the persons lately employed at the United States Armory, at Springfield, Mass., was held in that town on Thursday last, to take into consideration their situation, having been thrown out of employment in consequence of the Black Republicans having failed to pass the Appropriation Bill. Several able and eloquent speeches were made, and the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the suspension of operations at the United States Armory, is due to the action of the so called Republican majority in the House of Representatives of the United States.

2. Resolved, That the action of that majority is unprecedented in the history of this Government; that it is revolutionary and anarchial; and calls for the earnest reprobation of every conservative citizen of the country of whatever party.

3. Resolved, That the Senate has again proved itself to be the bulwark of the constitutional rights of the several co-ordinate branches of the government, and vindicated the wisdom of the founders of our republic.

4. Resolved, That the refusal of the so called Republicans of the House to pass the Senate bill for the abrogation of the unconstitutional laws of Kansas, and their determination to stop the wheels of government, in order to force upon the Senate their obnoxious proviso, prove beyond a doubt that there is no sincerity in their professions; that their object is to compass personal or party ends; and that for those ends they are willing to sacrifice the best interests of their constituents and jeopard the existence of the government itself.

5. Resolved, That in the sudden loss of the means of supporting ourselves and our families, we recognize the legitimate effect of the passion and recklessness which control the present House of Representatives.

7. Resolved, That we are convinced that there is no safety either for the public interest or for private rights, to be expected, except from a return to the principles and practice of the earlier days of the republic; and that under this conviction we call, earnestly and sincerely upon all good, true, conservative, sober-minded citizens of all parties to unite, and not only banish bigotry and passion from the halls of legislation, but, if possible, to wipe out from the records of our country all traces of their baneful action.

The End of the Struggle.

The Adjournment of Congress—The Army Bill Passed—The Constitution Triumphant—The President Vindicated—The Fall of the Conspirators—The Evil One in the Dust.

[From the Washington Union, of Saturday Evening.]

Every announcement we here make is true, and will carry a thrill of joy to the remotest parts of the Union.

The Army bill passed this evening by a majority of four votes. The conspirators are utterly broken down. The constitution is saved, revolution is rebuked, and the course of the President vindicated. It is not only a total change of the aspect which was before us, but it may be received as an unquestionable assurance of the final overthrow of the enemies of our institutions. Never, in our history, has there been a more anxious time. Each particular element of the occasion has been, in turn, the subject of discussion.

When Congress first met, for the extra session, there were some of our friends who doubted the wisdom of the policy pursued by the President. It was a doubt expressed in the best terms of faith and confidence, and therefore, springing from the right spirit, was soon removed. Our enemies were unmeasured in their abuse and denunciations of the President; but guided by a sense of duty, he had acted as a patriot ought to do, and summoned Congress back to the discharge of the high trust committed to them by their constituents. A factious majority of Black Republicans, varying from one to three, had steadily refused to vote for the army appropriation bill except with an unconstitutional and arbitrary proviso. In the face of all these discouraging circumstances, the President met the crisis, and we owe our present triumph to his firmness and his sagacity. It reminds us of the truth, that from the first assembling of Congress in December until the hour in which we write, his civil pathway has been lined with brilliant triumphs. He began by rebuking conspirators, and he has closed by a signal triumph over their fall. These are recorded honors which will live in the grateful hearts of his countrymen.

But let us advert for a moment to the state of the case which was before us. The House of Representatives had no more right to usurp the whole legislative power, and dictate to the Senate and the Executive in the exercise of their respective duties, than the Senate had to imitate such a pernicious and dangerous example, or the executive to assume the one-man power, and attempt to *command both*. Let us inquire, for a single moment, what might be the effect of these pretensions on the part of the House. We know, for instance, that it is quite possible there may be, in the progress of the life of the nation, a majority of *one* in the House for four sessions; but if it were so for only two, the example is sufficient for the illustration. Let us suppose, in consecutive sessions, then, *that* majority of *one* should be exerted with the same obstinacy, and with a like evil purpose as now, to refuse supplies for the support of the government, *how could we continue its existence?* Would not revolution and anarchy follow? Is it possible, therefore, we can predicate a government upon such an absurdity?

If we had written a constitution *expressly prescribing* such a rule of power, could it be preserved for ten years? or even for four?—By no possible wisdom or prudence which has ever been known of the human family. Man must become more perfect than he ever has been before he can be trusted with such *absolute* and *uncontrollable power*. That majority of *one* in the House, which might thus become so absolute, would certainly aspire to the supreme abuse, both of the one-man power and of the one-house power. It would be precisely the example before us. It has had, for the present, so far, but a fitful and temporary reign. It is, nevertheless, now, the one-house power, with all its evil portents, which has passed away. If we had submitted to it, our government would have been revolutionized, and our republic destroyed. No argument lies against the truth of this conclusion.

But we turn from this view of the subject to *a part* only of the other mischiefs, which would have followed *by their locking up fifteen millions of the public treasure from circulation*. That is about the sum for the support of the army which the conspirators had determined should lie uselessly in the treasury. *That* fifteen millions would probably pay, in the progress of its numerous changes, if put into motion, one hundred millions of private debts; and the circle of its direction would administer to the comforts and necessities of several millions of people. In the list of its beneficiaries, besides the soldier, are to be found all the classes of our social system, from the farmer to the mechanic, the laborer, the artisan, the man of science, the lawyer, the preacher, the printer, the merchant, and the trader. It is such classes and such interests, equally various and important, embracing all the pursuits of mental and physical enterprise, which they have had the *senseless and criminal hardihood to attack.*

The notorious licentiousness of their unconstitutional triumph over the vital interests of those people, for weeks past, is only equalled by the dangers they would have entailed upon their country, and the shame they would have brought upon its good name in the presence of the civilized world. *They will go down to posterity cursed in more ways than one.* Usually the mistakes or the offences of a party incur only such degrees of guilt as are applied to it as a body, which are lost upon the individuals of it at its dissolution. But such is the deep disgrace, and the vast and perilous consequences of what they would have done against the welfare of the republic, that the seal of condemnation is not only fixed upon them in their voluntary and official association, but through all their future lives, each one of them will stand, by the public judgment of their country, *attainted* in his person. They may please themselves with the thought that they have escaped the rigors of the law by being entitled, as legislators, according to parliamentary rules, to the infamy of perpetrating *the worst of treason.* But they may be assured they will never escape the present verdict of their constituents, nor the just judgment of posterity. They have done what Satan did to Paradise. They have entered in and betrayed its peace; and like him, after his crime, their sentence will be, for the remainder of their days, to *crawl* in the *political dust*, and to seek to do mischief by *the lowest invisible means.*

It is well under such circumstances, that they have already begun to harden their hearts, because that worm which never dies will, for the evil which they have done, enter into their consciences, and their ears will finally hear from every patriot the terrible rebuke, *Get thee behind me, Satan!*—their political existence will have had a short duration, and, *saving* the making of *"a good thing"* out of some committee, will have the slightest possible consolation left. Considering, it is thought, that they have always made money a condition precedent to any of their political acts of personal kindness or public utility, it would be quite a blunder with them to forget the inimitable fiction of the Devil and Tom Walker. They will find it in the classic pages of Washington Irving. He tells us that the ambitious Tom had made a compact with the Evil One, and succeeded to the last, as he thought, in all his projects. He had chests full of money and of mortgages. He had ground down the poor. He had deprived the laborer of his wages. He had ruined the rich, and set his neighbors at war with each other; and the village where he lived, which had once been peaceful, he had made a hell upon earth. But, at length, when his term was out, he was suddenly kidnapped by his master, and disappeared from the scene. His friends, who administered upon his effects, found that his silver was dross and dirt, and his mortgages were ashes. And the whole people said amen! As certain as there is a heaven above, the same doom awaits the party who have been conspiring in the House against the country. They have made a like compact. Their time is nearly up. Their sudden prosperity will perish, their gold will be gone, and their political power will soon be nothing but dust and ashes. It is all, emphatically, the devil's own. The parallel will bear quite a minute tracing. He made his instrument plunder the poor and the laborer. They have, by their legislation, tried to deprive the mechanic of his wages, and his wife and her children of their bread. He obtained mortgages against the people. They have endeavored to enforce a mortgage upon the Executive, and get into their own hands the entire power of the State. He set the neighbors at war with each other. It has been the endeavor of all their present public life to have the blood of a brother shed in Kansas by the hand of a brother. He had changed a beauteous village, where peace and happiness reigned, into a scene of strifes, anarchy, and rank offences. They have already embroiled the passions of the people of a great nation and now aim at the total destruction of its social order and political security. The likeness, we think, is perfect, and a plain and honest man would believe, if they had one emotion of kindness or patriotism left, they would be startled at the contemplation of their own terrible work of iniquity. Their sin has found them out, and will pass beyond the generation in which they are. It will go down—down—with the memory of their defeat. Time, distance, and tradition will blacken their conspiracy with a deeper shame because it dishonored the most enlightened century, and the most Christian country of the world.

Democratic Conference.

The Democratic Congressional Conference of the 18th Congressional District of Penna., met pursuant to notice, at the Exchange Hotel, in Johnstown, Cambria County, on Friday, the 5th day of September.

On motion of H. Orlady of Huntingdon, Isaac Hugus, of Somerset, was appointed President, and P. Gallaher of Blair, Sec'y.

The following Conferees presented their credentials and took their seats.

Blair—Jon. D. Leet, Wm. G. Murray and P. Gallaher.

Cambria—H. A. Boggs, Wm. Palmer and Wm. A. Murray.

Huntingdon—Wm. Lewis, H. Orlady.

Somerset—A. H. Coffroth, John O. Kimmel, Isaac Hugus.

On motion of H. Orlady, the Conferees from Huntingdon were allowed to cast three votes, one of their number being unavoidably detained from attending the Conference.

On motion, the Conference do now proceed to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Wm. G. Murray of Blair, nominated Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., of Cambria.

A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, nominated Wm. J. Baer, of Somerset.

On motion, the nominations closed.

FIRST BALLOT.

C. L. Pershing, 6 | W. J. Baer, 6*

SECOND BALLOT.

C. L. Pershing, 6 | W. J. Baer, 6

THIRD BALLOT.

C. L. Pershing, 6 | W. J. Baer, 6

Mr. Coffroth withdrew the name of Mr. Baer.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Cyrus L. Pershing, 12 votes.

On motion of Mr. Boggs, a committee of three was appointed by the chair; to notify Mr. Pershing of his unanimous nomination, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. Chair appointed Messrs. Boggs, Lewis and Coffroth said Committee.

In a short time the Committee returned with Mr. Pershing, who thanked the Conference in a handsome manner for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Baer, G. N. Smith, Orlady, Leet and Hugus, being severally called upon delivered short addresses, they spoke of the prospects of the Democracy in their counties, and gave assurance that the Democracy throughout the District would poll the heaviest vote this Fall on record.

After returning thanks to the officers, mine host and hostess of the Exchange, the Conference adjourned SINE DIE with three times three for the National Democracy and its candidates.

(Signed by the Officers.)

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 10, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,
CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria county.
SENATE,
JOHN CRESSWELL, of Blair county.
ASSEMBLY,
Dr. R. W. CHRISTY, of Blair county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF,
GRAFFUS MILLER, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
JOHN CRESSWELL, of West.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY ZIMMERMAN, of Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of Barree.
AUDITOR,
A UGUSTINE L. GRIM, of Huntingdon.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson M'Candless.

DISTRICT.

1—Geo. W. Nebinger,	13—Abraham Edinger,
2—Pierce Butler,	14—Reuben Wilber,
3—Edward Wartman,	15—George A. Crawford,
4—Wm. H. Witte,	16—James Black,
5—John McNair,	17—H. J. Stahle,
6—John N. Brinton,	18—John D. Roddy,
7—David Laury,	19—Jacob Turney,
8—Charles Kessler,	20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
9—James Patterson,	21—Wm. Wilkins,
10—Isaac Slenker,	22—James G. Campbell,
11—F. W. Hughes,	23—T. Cunningham,
12—Thomas Osterlount,	24—John Keatly,
	25—Vincent Phelps.

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.

—"*Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of dreadful omen, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it.*"—JAMES BUCHANAN.

DECLINATION.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.—Dr. Sir: Through you I wish to announce to the Democratic citizens of Huntingdon county, that I respectfully decline the nomination given me at their County Convention for Assembly. I feel diffident of my qualifications to serve them in that capacity—and hope that a good man, and true democrat, may be nominated to fill the station. Yours truly,

Alexandria, 9th Sept., 1856. N. CRESSWELL.

The Democratic Delegates

To the late Democratic County Convention will reassemble at the Court House in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of filling the vacancy occasioned by the declination of NICHOLAS CRESSWELL, Esq. WM. COLON,

Chairman of Democratic County Committee.

Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1856.

☞ Single copies of THE GLOBE done up in wrappers can always be had at the office. Price 3 cents.

Circulate "The Globe!"

THE GLOBE will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

For three months, payment in advance,.....$	50
"...six.....".....".....	75
"...one year.....".....".....	1 50

We have hundreds of readers in the county who are not subscribers! How many of these will send in their names? Since the first of August we have added the names of a good number of the most influential men in the county who have heretofore acted with the Whig party. We have room for at least one hundred more of the same kind, and for all Democrats, Black Republicans and Know Nothings who want correct information.—Send in your names. Don't depend upon borrowing from your neighbors.

Our Candidate for Congress.

By reference to the proceedings of the Congressional Conference held at Johnstown on Friday last, it will be seen that on the fourth ballot CYRUS L. PERSHING was unanimously selected as the candidate of the Democratic party of this Congressional district. Mr. PERSHING is a young man of brilliant talents, an able lawyer, and of unspotted character. He is popular at home with all parties, and it is only necessary for him to be known thro'out the district to secure not only his own party vote but also a heavy vote from the opposition. Without a single exception, he is the best man in the four counties for the office to which he has been nominated, and we ask for him the vote of every man who desires the district to be ably and honorably represented. In his own county, we are assured, he will run at least three hundred ahead of his ticket, and with proper exertions on the part of our democratic friends throughout the balance of the District, he can be elected by a handsome majority. Go to work, then, Democrats, and use every honorable means to secure for Mr. PERSHING a majority of the votes in the district.

Our Candidate for State Senate.

The Senatorial Conference met at Altoona on Monday, and unanimously re-nominated JOHN CRESSWELL, Esq., of Hollidaysburg. The proceedings of the Conference have not yet came to hand—they shall appear next week. We are free to admit that Mr. CRESSWELL was not the first choice of many of our Democratic friends, but he received the nomination of a full Conference, and we are confident he will be re-elected over the candidate of the factions.

☞ The Democratic County Convention of Blair county, met in Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday of last week, and nominated Dr. R. W. CHRISTY, of Duncansville, for Assembly. He is a good man.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

BARNETSTOWN, TOD TOWNSHIP, Sept. 8, 1856.

DEAR "GLOBE:"—Knowing your undeviating opposition to all "ists" and "isms" calculated to endanger the freedom, justice and equality characterizing our institutions, and your fidelity to the principles of the Democratic party through sunshine and storm, I am induced to drop you a line from here—a township heretofore given up to the enemy without apparently a struggle. Democrats of Tod are not disposed to give it up so easily now. New issues have been forced upon them; that great party, commanding the respect of their political opponents in Tod, has disappeared from the canvass. They seek in vain for those great fundamental principles of its action, either in the sectional Black Republican platform, or the proscriptive resolutions of Know-Nothingism. The alarm bell of disunion is heard from the former, and the dark spectral figure of Religious Intolerance is seen strolling through the latter. These are no parts or parcels of the great Whig party—defunct though it be—under whose banner the men of Tod did battle.—No, no—only noxious weeds growing upon the grave of a saint. Farmers by profession, they are calling upon their neighbors to rally—bring their scythes and pruning hooks—cut down this noxious growth and cast it into the fire—*and they will do it.*

As evidence of this, already have the unterrified held two meetings—raised at Barnetstown, a hickory pole, from which may be seen "floating in the breeze," our National flag, with its *thirty-one stars*, and a Streamer bearing the time-honored name of our own beloved Buchanan, and that of his associate in the good work—the young, generous and whole-souled Kentuckian. These meetings were well attended. Able speeches were made by both Democrats and Old Line Whigs. It was, indeed, a grand sight to see those veterans from the old Whig ranks, coming boldly forward in this the hour of our country's peril, co-operating with their old political enemy, and fighting shoulder to shoulder for the preservation of our glorious Union, and the purity and perpetuity of our free institutions. It shows an earnest that will produce good results. The meeting on Saturday evening last, as well as the one preceding, exhibited the most perfect harmony. Good feelings prevailed between members of all parties—all resolving to "buckle on their armor" and fight with "right good will" from this until the fourth of November next, for the success of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge.

Unanimously tendering to Mr. JAMES DUNN, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Barnetstown Hotel, our sincere thanks for his courtesy and kindness on those two occasions—three cheers for his sterling democracy always—nine for the Union—the Constitution—the unterrified Democracy marching to certain victory, under the sure and able guidance of "Buck" and "Breck," and deciding to have a meeting at the same place (Barnetstown) on Friday evening, Sept. 12, at which all the friends of Constitutional liberty are cordially invited to attend. Adjourned. Your friend from

TOD.

Hear the Michigan Whigs!

We publish in another column an earnest and eloquent appeal of SIXTY-NINE Whigs of Detroit to their fellow Whigs of the State, to which we invite the serious attention of the Whigs of Huntingdon county. The Whigs who have issued this address are represented by the Detroit *Free Press* as being among the most intelligent, respectable and prominent in the State. One of them was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1843, and several others have occupied responsible public positions. Appeals from such men cannot, we think, fail to have a good effect—at all events they should be carefully read and circulated.

☞ The mass meeting at Lewistown on Saturday, was largely attended. It was cheering to every friend of "Pennsylvania's favorite son," to witness delegation after delegation coming in from all directions, bearing their flags and banners, accompanied with bands of music, and rending the air with shouts of enthusiasm. It was a perfect avalanche of people—the enthusiasm was unbounded—and the speeches able and effective. Mifflin county will undoubtedly go for Buchanan by a very respectable majority.

FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.—On Tuesday night last, the new house of Enoch Kline, Carriage manufactory, tools and unfinished work of Joseph. Isenberg, and blacksmith shop of Abraham Piper, were destroyed by fire. How it originated we did not learn.

☞ The Concert by the "Excelsior Band" on Friday evening, was well attended. They were assisted by their instructor, Prof. J. P. Rowbotham, and Mr. H. S. Van Tries, of Hollidaysburg, and gave the most entire satisfaction. Success attend the "Excelsior Band."

A FACT.—Among the generally "admitted facts" by our citizens, is this one—that GEO. H. AUXER, is one of the best,—if not the very best, of Daguerreotype and Ambrotype artists who has ever visited Huntingdon.—Then make no delay, but call on him at his room in the Court House, and secure a *perfect* likeness.

Crowded out—Several articles that should have been *crowded in.*

Facts for the People.

The following facts detailed by a cotemporary should be read and considered by every voter:

1. That the Black Republicans are guilty of the blackest falsehood, when they charge that the Democracy are in favor of the extension of slavery. They know well that the Democracy, by their platform, insist that the people of every State and Territory shall decide the matter themselves, whether they will have that institution or not. Being in favor of this doctrine the "Blacks" call advocating the extension of slavery. Shame upon their misrepresentation and falsehoods!

2. It is a fact that no one can oppose the Democratic doctrine above alluded to, of popular sovereignty for the Territories, and be a good American, since such opposition must be founded in the kingly doctrine that the people are not capable of self-government.

3. It is a fact that the difficulties in Kansas originated with the Northern Abolitionists, who formed societies for the purpose of controlling its institutions—in advance of the actual settlers—by sending out men from Massachusetts to vote at the elections, and that such have since been kept up by the Black Republicans for the purpose of political capital.

4. It is a fact that the Democratic United States Senate passed a bill abrogating certain obnoxious laws of the Kansas Legislature, of which the Black Republicans, complain, and that the latter voted against and defeated the measure, because they desired to make political capital out of them.

5. It is a fact that the British monarchists are sending money to aid the Black Republicans, because, as their journals state, he being a sectional candidate, his election would dissolve the Union.

6. It is a fact that recent discoveries make it probable that Fremont was not born in the United States, and, therefore, by the Constitution, is not eligible to the office of President.

7. It is a fact that, while in California, he certified that certain claims against the Government for supplies furnished by him were just and right, and that the Government, upon investigation, found that those claims were fraudulent to the amount of nearly a million of dollars.

8. It is a fact that the Black Republican party exists in but sixteen States; that it is entirely geographical and sectional; that it displays banners upon which are inscribed but sixteen instead of thirty-one States; that the basis of its strength is hostility to the South; and that its success would lead to disunion and civil war.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Appeal of Whigs of Detroit to the Whigs of Michigan.

The undersigned, being heirs, with you, of a priceless political inheritance; fellow-citizens of a common country; members of a great, conservative, national, and once triumphant party, desire to address to you a few words of warning and of exhortation, in view of the causes which endanger the perpetuity of the government, disturb the repose of the country, and threaten to eradicate from the national mind that sentiment of unity which has hitherto made us one people.

Though disbanded by the death of our parliamentary leaders, reduced in number by defection in our ranks, disheartened by the political infidelity of some of our chosen instrumentalities, we believe there still slumbers in the bosom of our party a sentiment which will cordially respond to every note of appeal coming in the name of that revolutionary watchword which did so much to sustain our fathers during the long struggle which intervened between the battle of Bunker Hill and the termination of the siege of Yorktown, in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

It is to the scattered but living members of that national and gallant band who wept for their country at the defeat of Henry Clay in 1844, that we make this brief address.

Being ourselves among the number of those who joined the Whig standard, no less from an ardent adoration of two men, one distinguished above all others for his power of marshalling the hosts which entered the ranks of his friends, and the other for massiveness of intellect which gave a breadth and solidity to the party commensurate with the Constitution of our country, than from a sincere conviction that their views of the offices of a revenue tariff, of a national currency, and of the principles which should govern the administration of public affairs, as well as the legislation of Congress, if carried into effect, would have promoted the prosperity of the citizens, and increased the stability of the government.

These convictions enable us to retrace our party history with a just sentiment of pride, embittered only by the regret that we failed to enstamp our principles upon the government and the country, and to requite, with a becoming manifestation of gratitude, those eminent men who inspired it with those great attributes which challenged the admiration, secured the support and confidence of much of the talent and intelligence of the country.

Whilst we still approve of the measures advocated by the champions of the good old Whig cause re-affirmed in the acts of our national conventions; whilst we revere the memory of those who have departed in the faith, leaving us the fragrance of their good names, and the influence of a great example; and whilst we admire and would humbly imitate the example of our great men, both in the past history of the party and in the recent acts of some of its distinguished members, we would fain have you remember that there is only left for us the duty of choosing between an effort to re-organize and re-construct the Whig party, or to abandon our duty as citizens in refusing to vote at the coming election, or to merge ourselves, in violation of all our antecedents, into a party sectional in its organization and dangerous in its tendencies, or that of boldly taking sides in the present campaign with our ancient but national opponent, the Democratic party.

As Whigs—as men, having the warnings of Washington in our memories—as citizens knowing our own history, so as to distinguish between the powerlessness of a *population*, as seen during the continuance of the confederation, as the might and majesty of a *people*, as organized under our glorious Constitution; as intelligent and patriotic freemen, knowing the impossibility of re-constructing such another political fabric, if we permit this one to be ruthlessly destroyed, we warn you against an alliance with any party of men, Republicans, or otherwise in name, who seem ready to do acts that will inevitably loosen the bonds that now hold us together as a nation, and constitute us one people.

Whatever our Whig friends in other States of the Union may, in the circumstances by which they are surrounded, conclude to do, for ourselves, in the absence of an unalloyed Whig organization, after a careful survey of the signs which mark the political horizon of the country—in view of the temperament of our people, when excited to exasperation by the designs of the demagogue, and of the danger that acts may be done by them under the influence of a temporary aberration of judgment, however patriotic the motives of the actors, which will cause the stars of our cherished confederation to go down in an endless political night, and the flag of our Union to be stained in fraternal blood—we deem it to be a paramaunt duty to leave untried no honorable means which may contribute to the defeat of the Republican ticket and thereby preserve to ourselves an independent existence, ready for future action and entitled to a glorious triumph, when our now excited and deluded friends shall resume their wonted deliberation and renew their allegiance to that conservative party which has hitherto looked upon the United States as one country, and has engraved in illuminated letters upon its own chosen standard this patriotic motto: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable;" and therefore have resolved—

That we will preserve our political identity by joining "no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union;" that in our judgment it is too late to attempt to reorganize the Whig party for the purpose of securing a commanding position in the election of 1856.

And finally, on a review of our relations to the Democratic party, we find that our differences with it have become narrowed down to an honorable rivalry for obtaining possession of the power of the government, each claiming the disposition and the capacity to use it so as more certainly than the other to become instrumental in consolidating the government and promoting the happiness and prosperity of the people. For these reasons we proclaim our intention to retain our position as Whigs; but, for the sake of the government and the country, whose duration and peace we desire to promote, in the absence of a distinctive Whig organization in this State at the approaching election, we will, as an alternative necessity, so cast our suffrages as to promote the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States, in which patriotic effort we earnestly invoke your cordial co-operation.

[*Signed by sixty-nine Whigs of Detroit.*]
Detroit, August 16, 1856.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

MARRIED,

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. W. Hanghawout, Mr. JAMES P. THOMPSON, of Mooresville, and Miss ELISABETH SNYDER, of West township.

DIED,

In Henderson township, on Sunday evening, 7th inst., after the brief illness of 4 days, SARAH, wife of Maj. James Porter, aged 50 years, 9 months and 6 days. Her loss as a wife, mother, friend and christian, is deeply deplored.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS!—The DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE have appointed meetings—Grand Rallys of the Democracy—to be held at the following times and places, viz:

At SHIRLEYSBURG, Thursday, October 2.
At SHADE GAP, Friday, October 3.
At SCOTTSVILLE, Saturday, October 4.
At CASSVILLE, Monday, October 6.

The following gentlemen have been engaged as Speakers: Gen. A. P. Wilson, Geo. W. Brewer, Esq., Col. Thos. C. McDowell, Gen. Wm. H. Miller, R. Bruce Petriken, Esq., Gen. Geo. W. Speer, Wilson Reilley, Esq., Thaddeus Banks, Esq., and Wm. Colon.

The Huntingdon Excelsior Brass Band will enliven the occasions by their soul-stirring music. The people of all parties are respectfully invited to be present and listen to the discussion of the principles and candidates now before the country, that they may arrive at that "Truth which is mighty and will prevail." WM. COLON,

Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1856. Chairman.

GRAND RALLY OF THE HUNTINGDON BUCHANAN CLUB and the DEMOCRACY of the SURROUNDING TOWNSHIPS, at Huntingdon, on SATURDAY EVENING next, SEPTEMBER 13. The Huntingdon Excelsior Brass Band has been secured for the occasion. Flags, Banners and Transparencies have been secured by the Club.

After the procession, addresses will be delivered in the Court House by R. Biddle Roberts, Esq., Col. Thos. C. McDowell, Gen. Wm. H. Miller, and Speakers of Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1856.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT COALMONT.—The friends of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE will hold a meeting at COALMONT, Huntingdon county, on SATURDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, at 1 o'clock p. m. Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford, JOHN SCOTT, Esq., of Huntingdon, and other distinguished Speakers, are expected to be present and address the meeting.

Coalmont, Sept. 9, 1856. MANY DEMOCRATS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING at Saulsburg.—The Democrats of West, Barree and Jackson townships will hold a public meeting at SAULSBURG, Barree township, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER, inst. John Scott and T. P. Campbell, Esqr's, and others, will address the meeting. Let there be a full turn out of the Democracy and all others seeking correct information. DEMOCRATS.

September 3, 1856.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE.—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—ONE FARM in Brady township, Huntingdon county, known as the Mill Creek Farm, containing 270 acres, about 130 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation—considerable part of which has been well limed and a large quantity of lime putting on this fall. Limestone handy, and easily quarried, the balance of the land is in timber. There is erected a good Bank Barn with running water in the yard, good House with flowing fountain of pure water in the yard. Also, a young apple orchard of 60 or 70 trees.—1200 bushels good Wheat has been raised in a season off of this farm with corresponding crops of other grain. There is 40 acres of this land first quality bottom land.

ALSO—A FARM of 90 acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1½ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water, fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.

ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consaining 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn'a Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.

Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & &RO.

September 10, 1856-tf.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOSHUA GREENLAND, High Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the SECOND TUESDAY (and 14th day) of OCTOBER, 1856, at which time, State, Congressional, and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person, in connection with the counties of Blair, Cambria and Somerset, to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

One person, in connection with the counties of Blair and Cambria, to fill the office of State Senator.

Two persons, in connection with the county of Blair, to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to fill the office of Associate Judges of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, except the borough of Huntingdon, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township, not in the 15th district, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 17th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Huntingdon.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in said township.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of that part of West township on the south side of Warrior ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson townships, at the foot of said ridge, to the line of Barree township, thence by the division line of Barree and West townships to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships, thence by said line to the place of beginning, at the house now occupied by Benjamin Corbin, on Murray's Run.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Hemberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Henry Selfridge at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the house of Joshua Shore, at the Three Springs in said township.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the School House in the borough of Petersburg.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk, of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of the election, being for the present year on Friday the 17th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without intermption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed." Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 10th day of September, 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1856.

1856. 1856. 1856.

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths.—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new De Laines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds MENS' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL,

4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞ TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker,

Has opened shop on Hill street one door west of W. & J. Carmon's store. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired promptly, and in the best manner. All work warranted. September 10, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 2ND DAY of OCTOBER, 1856, the following described property:

A LOT OF GROUND in McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, with a STONE DWELLING HOUSE, Tan Yard, Tan House, Vats, &c., thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money in hand, one-third in one year with interest: and one-third at the death of the widow—interest of one-third to be paid to her annually during life—to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day when due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

ABRAHAM STATES,

Guardian of the minor children of Patrick Lang, dec'd.

September 10, 1856.*

J. STEWART DEPUY & SONS, Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, (below 8th) Philadelphia, have opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply, Ingrain and Venitian CARPETINGS.

Also—Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Hearth Rugg, Door Mats, Druggets, Stair Rods, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c., which they are selling very low for Cash, Wholesale and Retail. September 10, 1856-3m.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.

September 10, 1856-3m.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—For the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $3,000 to $5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit me the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 PER DAY at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively No HUMBUG in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several *ladies* in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a GENERAL BUSINESS, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed to A. T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 10, '56.-1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Susanna Smoker, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. All persons indebted to her are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to me.

BARLETZ EALEY,

Brady twp., Sept. 10, 1856.-6t.* Administrator.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST!

by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

☞ Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GEO. BULPIN & CO., Manufacturers of Cloaks and Mantillas, No. 174 CHESTNUT Street, (a few doors above 7th, south side,) PHILADELPHIA. (In connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y. The largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States.)

Beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their large and varied stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE!!

Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Velvet, Moire-Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c.; while the facilities afforded by their connection with the largest Manufacturing House, (of these goods,) in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere in this market.

GEO. BULPIN & CO.,
174 Chestnut Street, above 7th

September 3, 1856-3m.

GUN NOTICE.—Andrew Wurfflein, Importer and Manufacturer of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c.,

No. 122 North Second Street, Philadelphia,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of fine double and single barrel shot Guns, large duck guns, rifles and pistols, of all kinds. Also, the celebrated cast steel rifles, with increased twists, to shoot the pointed ball of his own make; rifle barrels, shot bags, pouches, &c. He invites persons wishing to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ Particular attention paid to REPAIRING in all its branches. ANDREW WURFFLEIN.

September 3, 1856-3m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 25th of SEPTEMBER, 1856, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, containing about sixty acres, being part of the Sugar Grove Farm, lying on both sides of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, on the west side of Mill Creek, adjoining the Juniata river, lands of Irvin, Greene and others, having thereon erected a large two story frame tavern house, one saw mill, one barn and store house, one warehouse, three dwelling houses, and other buildings and out buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Kyle.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Defendant, of, in and to a tract of land lying partly in Brady and partly in Henderson township, adjoining lands of Irvin, Greene and Watson on the east, the Juniata river on the south, lands of John McCahan on the west, and James Simpson on the north, containing about 60 acres, more or less, most of which is cleared, with a large tavern house, stable, saw mill, store house, ware house and three dwelling houses. Also, the interest of defendant in a tract of land in Henderson township adjoining on the north lands of Jane Armitage, on the east lands of James Simpson, on the south by Alexander Simpson, on the west by Samuel Goodman, containing 114 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared, with a house and barn and frame carpenter shop and excellent orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. Goodman.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, August 27, 1856.

NOTE.—Plaintiff hereby gives notice,

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

to be awarded by the Agricultural Society of Huntingdon county, at the Fair to be held at Huntingdon, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October next, 1856.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$5 00	Best draft horse,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Best riding horse,	2 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
" colt under 1 year old,	1 00	Best match horses,	4 00
" brood mare,	3 00	Second best do.	2 00
Second best do.,	1 50		

Judges: A. P. Wilson, Esq., Huntingdon; R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek; John Colder, Porter; David Rupert, Hays Hamilton, Franklin.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair work oxen,	$4 00	Best cow,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Third best do.,	2 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	2 00
Best bull,	3 00	" two year old do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	" calf,	1 00

HOGS.

Best boar,	3 00	Best sow,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best,	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Best litter of pigs,	2 00

SHEEP.

Best fine wooled buck,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best fine wooled ewe,	3 00
Best Southdown do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best long wooled do.,	3 00
Best long wooled do.,	3 00	Best Southdown do.,	3 00

Judges: Samuel H. Bell, Shirley; Wm. Hileman, Morris; Peter Livingston, Barree; John Garner, Penn; Eli Wakefield, Brady.

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best.	3 00	Fourth do.,	1 00

Judges: Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson; John Shaver, Shirley; A. B. Sanguree, Walker; Wm. Hutchison, Warriorsmark; Samuel Wigton, Franklin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	3 00	Best wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plough,	3 00	" reaper,	3 00
" windmill,	3 00	" mower,	3 00

Judges: John S. Isett, Franklin; Perry Moore, Morris; George Jackson, Jackson tp.; Kinzie L. Green, Clay; Isaac Long, Walker.

GRAIN.

Best wheat,	4 00	Best rye,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best oats,	2 00
Best Indian Corn,	3 00	Best buckwheat,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00		

Judges: Thomas Fisher, Huntingdon; Hon. Thos. Stewart, West; George Eby, Shirley; James Entrekin, Hopewell; Leonard G. Kessler, Brady.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bread,	3 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best candles,	1 00
Best pound cake,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best carpet,	2 00
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best Maple sugar,	1 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Best cheese,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Best apple butter,	1 00	Best worsted do.,	50
Best tomato catsup,	1 00	Best ornamental needle	
Best honey,	1 00	work,	1 00
Best jelly,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best preserves,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best shell work,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50		

☞ Persons whose trade is baking cannot enter this list in competition, as it is intended for the encouragement of house-keepers. But bakers may compete among themselves and obtain like premiums.

Judges: John Scott, Esq., Huntingdon; John Porter, Esq., Alexandria; Mrs. John Gemmill, Porter; Mrs. A. W. Benedict and Miss Prudence Jackson, Huntingdon.

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best two-horse carriage,	2 00	of tin ware,	1 00
" buggy,	1 00	" lot of earthen and	
" set of single harness,	1 00	stone ware,	1 00
" set of farming do.,	1 00	" cooking stove,	1 00
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
" pair of boots,	1 00	" mantle meat vessel,	1 00
" do. shoes,	50	" churn,	1 00
" side of sole leather,	1 00	" best pair of horse	
" hip and calf skin,	1 00	shoes,	50
" side harness & upper,	1 00	" specimen of marble	
" lot of cabinet ware,	1 00	work,	2 00
" and greatest variety			

Judges: Gen. J. C. Watson, Mill Creek; Peter Stryker, Porter; James Saxton, Huntingdon; Dr. J. A. Shade, Shade Gap; James Wilson, Henderson.

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety of apples,	3 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Best quinces,	1 00
Best dozen fall apples,	2 00	Best and greatest variety of grapes,	3 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best native grapes,	2 00
Best doz. winter apples,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Best dozen peaches,	2 00
Best pears,	2 00	" " plums,	1 00

Judges: R. Bruce Petriken, Esq., Huntingdon; Dr. Wm. Swoope, Porter; Jacob Cresswell, Tod; Thos. T. Cromwell, Esq., Cromwell; David Hann, Walker.

VEGETABLES.

Best potatoes,	2 00	" turnips,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" onions,	50
Best sweet potatoes,	2 00	" celery,	50
" tomatoes,	1 00	" cabbage,	50
Second best,	50	" squashes,	50
Best purple eggs,	50	" pumpkins,	50
" peppers,	50	" water melon,	50
" beets,	50	" musk melons,	50
" parsnips,	50	" beans,	50
" carrots,	50	" peas,	50

Judges: Israel Grafius, Esq., Porter; Alexander Port, Esq., Huntingdon; Gen. John McComb, Jackstown; David Henderson, Franklin; John Gemmill, Porter.

FLORAL.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	2 00	Best variety of dahlias,	1 00
Second best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best display of plants.	2 00	Best bouquet,	50

Judges: Geo. C. Bucher, Porter; Col. S. S. Wharton, Huntingdon; Mrs. P. C. Sawyer, Miss Julia Miles, Huntingdon; Miss Matilda Cobler, Porter.

POULTRY.

Best pair of turkeys,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best pair of chickens,	1 00
Best pair of geese,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best display of poultry,	2 00
Best pair of ducks,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00

Judges: Dr. John McCulloch, Huntingdon; Daniel Womelsdorf, Esq., Franklin; George Wilson, Tell; Simeon Wright, Esq., Union; Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., Huntingdon.

Judges on Discretionary Premiums, for articles not enumerated in the foregoing list:—Col. John Cresswell, Barree; James Clarke, Esq., Birmingham; Wm. B. Smith, Jackson; James Henderson and Gen. Geo. W. Speer, Cassville.

JONATHAN McWILLIAMS, Pres't.

J. S. BARR, Sec'y.
Huntingdon, Aug. 25, 1856.

TWO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received by the County Commissioners at their office in Huntingdon, up to 2 o'clock on Friday the 29th day of August, inst., for re-building the bridge across the Juniata at Huntingdon, which was blown down by the storm last Spring. Persons proposing are requested to examine the abutments and pier and see to what extent they are injured and bid accordingly. Plan and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office. By order of the Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.
August 20, 1856.

A FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, 5½ miles from Huntingdon and 2½ from Mill Creek, containing 115 acres—from 10 to 15 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a small log house and log barn, saw mill and school house. The place is well supplied with excellent water. There is also a good peach orchard on the premises. The farm adjoins lands of Hiram Grady, Robert Black, Jos. Dorland, and John Flenner. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, residing near the premises.

JAMES SIMPSON.
August 20, 1856.*

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Warriorsmark township, on the 8th day of August, inst., a large handsome MILCH COW, of a deep red color, with a white stripe along her belly, and about eight years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN A. HENDERSON.
Aug. 20, 1856.

FARMERS OF THIS NEIGHBORHOOD. Growers of Wheat and Rye. Use LEINAU'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, if you want heavy crops, OR LEINAU'S AMERICAN FERTILIZER. These valuable Manures have been used for the past six years successfully for the Grain and Tobacco Crop in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Islands of Bermuda and Barbadoes. A barrel, (250 lbs) is sufficient for an Acre of Land. The above Fertilizers are composed of reliable Chemical Elements, which largely increase the Crop and improve the soil, *doubling the value of the land.* Price of the Phosphate of Lime, is $40 00 a ton, Nitrogened $50 00, the American Fertilizer $22 00 per Ton, or $5 50 a Barrel, $1 25 a Keg; also, every variety of GUANO, Pure Land Plaster, Pot Ash, Nitrate of Soda, Bone Dust, Powdered Charcoal, &c., &c.

GEO. A. LEINAU, Proprietor,
No. 19 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

☞ *Goods delivered free of charge.*

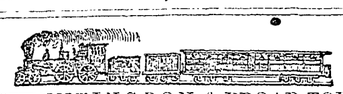
To Wholesale Dealers, a liberal discount. Pamphlets in the English and German Language gratis. Orders at a distance, Cash accompanying or Draft, promptly attended to by G. A. LEINAU, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Diplomas have been awarded from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society; New York Crystal Palace Association and New Jersey State Agricultural Society.
August 20, 1856-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of Thomas McCabe, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

OWEN McCABE, Administrator.
August 6, 1856.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

On and after Wednesday, September 3, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

FIRST TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	9.30	Arrive	2.01
" McConnellstown	9.45	Leave	1.46
" Pleasant Grove	9.54	"	1.37
" Marklesburg,	10.04	"	1.25
" Coffee Run	10.29	"	1.04
" Rough & Ready	10.39	"	12.55
" Fishers' Summit	10.50	"	12.39
" Saxton	11.10	"	12.23
" Riddlesburg	11.26	"	12.07
Arrive at Allaquippa	11.36	"	12.M

SECOND TRAIN.

STATIONS.	P.M.		A.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	8.34
" M'Connellstown	5.43	"	8.19
" Pleasant Grove	5.54	"	8.10
" Marklesburg	6.06	"	7.58
" Coffee Run	6.20	"	7.42
" Rough & Ready	6.30	"	7.34
" Fishers' Summit	6.50	"	7.16
" Saxton	7.10	"	6.56
" Riddlesburg	7.26	"	6.37
Arrive at Allaquippa	7.34	Leave	6.30

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with the following Trains on Pennsylvania Rail Road: the Express Train West at 7.12 A. M.—the Through Mail Train East at 2.36 p. m., and the Through Mail Train West at 5.18 p. m.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*
September 3, 1856.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to sale, by public outcry, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of OCTOBER, next, on the premises, ALL THAT CERTAIN LOT OR PARCEL OF GROUND, situate on Stone Creek, in Jackson township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of Margaret H. Cummins, and John McIlroy, and containing FIVE ACRES and one hundred and forty-six perches, with a GRIST MILL, having three run of stones, a SAW MILL, PLASTER MILL, and DWELLING HOUSE thereon erected. These mills are nearly new, have been constructed in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, are situated in a good wheat growing district, and can do as much and as good work as any other mills in the neighborhood. To any one desirous to purchase mill property this would be a suitable mark. This lot, &c. is to be sold *as the property of William Cummins, deceased*, by his administrators.

The terms of sale to be one third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock of said day, where due attendance will be given by the undersigned.

JOHN CUMMINS,
GEO. JACKSON,
Administrators.
August 27, 1856.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR OBTAINING A HOME IN THE WEST.—The undersigned offers to sell 4000 acres of fine tillable prairie land in a good healthy locality, within 85 miles of Chicago, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Rail Road, in Livingston county, Illinois. Will sell any number of acres to suit purchasers, and the terms of payment made to suit the circumstances of any persons that have too small a capital to open a farm on their strength. Men of large families can never have the same opportunity for getting a comfortable home. The proprietor of the land having a large farm opened, would give employment at good wages to purchasers that have more help than they need.

Will be found at the Exchange Hotel, until after the 1st September. Persons desiring to move to the West within 18 months, will do well to call.

JONATHAN DUFF,
Agent.
Huntingdon, August 5, 1856.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞ Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates.

JNO. L. POMEROY,
9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.
August 20, 1856-3m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.— Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of

PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers.

S. J. CHRISTIAN,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia.
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.
August 20, 1856-3m.

COAL MINES FOR RENT.—The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company have now, in addition to their mines already in operation, two more opened and ready to lease. For terms apply to

L. T. WATTSON,
No. 56 Walnut street, Philadelphia,
or
JAMES BOON,
August 6, 1856-2t. Superintendent, Huntingdon.

☞ Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburg, insert 3 times, and charge this office.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Allegheny streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c. wholesale and retail.

GEO. HARTLEY.

AUCTION ROOM.—Having fitted up an Auction Room adjoining his store, the undersigned will sell off part of his stock by auction, every Saturday evening, and during the Court, until disposed of. Persons having any articles of furniture or merchandize, to dispose of, by sending the same to the Auction Room in his charge, can have sales made to the best advantage, at moderate charges—or if the owners prefer attending to their sales, they can have the use of the Auction Room a day, week, &c., at moderate charges.

GEO. HARTLEY.
Huntingdon, August 6, 1856-3t.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES BUCHANAN.—The most correct likeness ever made; executed in the highest style of Art, and printed on fine India paper, published and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. N. ROSENTHAL, LITHOGRAPHER, N. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Size of paper, 17x26. Retail price, $1. A liberal discount will be allowed those wishing to sell again. july15

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars.

Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

SALT! SALT!!—Direct Importation! ASHTON, MARSHAL and FINE SALT, Ground Alum Salt, Dairy Salt—a large stock constantly on hand and for sale by

CARR, GIESE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants, 21 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

☞ Lump Plaster always on hand. July 22, 1856.*

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish, for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at

WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the Cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

THE FINEST assortment of Fancy Cassimeres ever offered; Vestings and Coat Cassimers, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by

J. & W. SAXTON.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the store of

LOVE & M'DIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

☞ Books and Keith have both been re-elected to Congress.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at

WILLIAMS & CO'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL

For sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation; 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND*, and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.

There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards*, on the property.

A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.

The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whitoak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.

There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and *a Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.

The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.

Possession given after the first of April next.

TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.

Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.

A. & A. REYNOLDS,
Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.
July 8, 1856.—3m

☞ Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, Intelligencer, Lancaster, Gazette, Reading, each publish 3 m. and send bill to this office.

STOVES! STOVES!—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those wanting Stoves, to their extensive stock of Stoves, Gas Ovens, Furnaces, &c., &c., comprising a greater assortment than can be found at any other Store in the United States.

Purchasers will find it an advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere. For sale wholesale and retail, on the most liberal terms.

NEMAN & WARNICK.
N. E. corner 2nd and Race streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. They are Agents for the celebrated Macgregor Heating Stoves. April 9, 1856-3m.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted by book account or otherwise to Col. Geo. Gwin, are notified that collection of all claims unpaid by the first day of August next, will after that be enforced by law.

JOHN SCOTT,
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856. Assignee.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABBE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANIGER has taken rooms in the old Presbyterian Church for the purpose of giving lessons on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, and in vocal music.

TERMS—$5 per quarter of twenty-four lessons at her rooms, and $15 per quarter when the lessons are given at the residence of pupils in town. She will also teach the German and French languages. Huntingdon May 28, '56

NEW GROCERY STORE.

Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.

LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just open at the Market House a large and well assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, in both cases from one of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Store in the city. Having a share of public patronage, we are determined to merit the same by selling the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

ICE CREAM, CAKES AND CONFECTIONARY.—The subscriber will furnish at short notice, families or parties, in or out of town, with either or all of the above articles. His assortment of Confectionaries is of the best, and his Ice Cream and Cakes shall give satisfaction. Give him a call.

ECLARIS THOMAS.
Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—The Goods in Col. Gwin's store are selling off by retail AT COST and they will be sold *below cost and upon time* to any one who will buy the whole stock, or a large part of it.

JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.
Huntingdon, June 11, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

SCYTHES and SNATHES.—Grain and Grass Scythes of the best brand and quality. Also, a variety of Patent and Screw Adjusting Snaths, Hay Forks and Rakes, for sale at the Hardware Store of

J. A. BROWN & CO.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers. Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of

LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Summer Coats,	$7 00
Summer Pants,	5 00
Summer Vests,	87½

AT ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said deceased will please make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LONG, *Administrator.*
Shirleysburg, July 16, 1856.*

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence of their perfect security. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of

WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS,

at

WILLIAMS & CO'S.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at

WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at

WILLIAMS & CO'S.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at

LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at

LOVE & M'DIVIT'S GROCERY.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by

WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by

WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FANCY SOAPS,

At the Cheap Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Can be found at E. Snare's Jewelry Store. All work warranted. March 13, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

EDM. SNARE, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, etc.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace. Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at

LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at

LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at

LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at

LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at

LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at

LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by

ap16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞ Druggists and country merchants are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!

Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.
Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of

J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of

J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by

J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO. have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS and BRUSHES,
OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes.* Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No. 1 and 2, Coach body and Black Spirits. *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin, by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness and purifying the skin. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of

W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Diamond Square, opposite Couts'